(YAP-II) and also to facilitate implementation of YAP-11, a project management consultant comprising a number of experts in the field of environmental pollution control has been appointed;

(b) whether additional money would be used to clean up the river in Delhi. U.P. and Haryana during the year 2007-08;

(c) whether on the advice of the Supreme Court, a three tier monitoring committee has been constituted; and

(d) if so. the latest position of cleaning of Yamuna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) An amount of Rs. 77 crore has been earmarked for Delhi, U.P. and Haryana during 2007-08 for undertaking pollution abatement works under YAP-11. In addition, the State Governments of Delhi, Haryana and U.P. have also taken up large scale sewerage, non-sewerage and sewage treatment works for the conservation of river Yamuna out of their own Plan funds. For facilitating implementation of YAP-II, a Project Management Consultant comprising of a number of experts in the field of environmental pollution control has been appointed. However desired water quality could not be achieved due to enormous increase in pollution load and lack of fresh water in the river during the lean period.

Further, in pursuance to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, a three tier monitoring committee has been constituted in Delhi. This includes an Apex Committee under the Ministry of Urban Development at Centre, a State level Committee and a Committee at the level of implementing agency.

A treatment capacity of 741 mld was created under YAP-1 which includes 402 mld in U.P.. 309 mld in Haryana and 30 mld in Delhi. YAP-I which has since been declared closed is followed by YAP-II. under which it is envisaged to create 135 mld treatment capacity in Delhi, 54 mld in U.P. and in addition. rehabilitation of existing 324 mld treatment capacity in Delhi.

Crisis of global warming

†495. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether consensus was reached among international delegations on 4th May, 2007 in Bangkok that in order to deal with the danger posed by global warming, the emission of greenhouse gases having harmful effects should be checked:

(b) whether consensus was also reached on the report of international panel on climate changes in this meeting wherein it was emphasized to take immediate steps to reduce the increase of two degree Celsius in global temperature; and

(C) if so. the measures taken so far to deal with the crisis of global warming in the country?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A meeting of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was held in Bangkok during April 30 - May 4. 2007 to consider and adopt a report of the Working Group III of the IPCC on mitigation of climate change. The IPCC is a specialised scientific body and is charged with the responsibility for preparation of scientific assessment based on the peer reviewed published literature. it is not a forum to develop consensus on the actions to be taken by the various countries. The report of the IPCC on mitigation of climate change adopted on May 4, 2007 at Bangkok. Thailand provides global level assessment of new literature on scientific, technological, environmental, economic and social aspect of climate change, after the year 2002. Further, the report provides global trends of greenhouse gas emission; mitigation in short and medium term (until 2030); mitigation in long term (after 2030); policies, measures and instruments to mitigate climate change: sustainable development and climate change mitigation and gaps in knowledge.

(b) and (c) No such consensus was reached on any target of 2 degree celcius for the global warming. However, the Government of India is a Party to Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and has set up the National Clean Development Mechanism Authority to accord Host Country Approvals to eligible Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects as per the requirements of Marrakesh Accords Although India as a developing country does not have any mitigation commitments. India also has the largest number of projects under CDM of the Kyoto Protocol. which reduce net emissions of greenhouse gases. Further, the message of CDM has been propagated through various workshops and seminars organized from time to time. Capacity building programmes have been undertaken for various stakeholders with multilateral and bilateral agencies.

A sustainable development path is being followed in India by a range of policies and programmes to mitigate climate change:

(a) ensuring energy conservation and improved energy efficiency in various sectors as well as setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency;

(b) promoting use of renewable energy:

(c) power sector reforms and active renewable energy programme:

(d) use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport

(e) fuel switching to cleaner energy:

(f) afforestation and conservation of forests;

(g) promotion of clean coal technologies:

(h) reduction of gas flaring;

(i) encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems: and

(j) environmental quality management for all sectors.